

NOW ON SALE.

**THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES, STRAITS
SETTLEMENTS, COCHIN CHINA, SIAN, &c.
FOR 1882.**

With which is incorporated

**THE CHINA & DIRECTORY,
which is now in its
TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION,**

has been considerably extended, both in the Directory proper and in the Appendix. The ports of CHUNGKING, WEIWOSTHONG, MACACCA, and PEKING have been added to the former; whilst the latter includes the NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL for the Government of British Subjects in China and Japan, the AMENDED TREATY between RUSSIA and CHINA, the NEW TREATIES between the UNITED STATES and CHINA, the NEW TREATY between GERMANY and CHINA, a translation of the TREATY between SPAIN and ANNAM signed in 1880, &c.

The ALPHABETICAL LIST of FOREIGN RESIDENTS has been increased by upwards of 1,100 names, and gives references to over 2,000 NEW RESIDENTS.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY is embellished with the following Lithographed MAPS and PLANS—

CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.
MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

MAP OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

MAP OF THE COAST OF CHINA.

PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON.

PLAN OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS AT SHANGHAI.

MAP OF YOKOHAMA.

MAP OF THE TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

The large Edition contains ONE THOUSAND pages of printed matter. It is indispensable in every Merchant's Office in the Far East and will be found a useful guide to those travelling either on business or pleasure.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY is published in Two Forms—Complete at \$3; or with the List of Residents, Port Descriptions and Directories, Plan of Victoria, Code of Signals, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents—

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SWATOW. Messrs. Campbell & Co.

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DAILY PRESS OFFICE, Feb. 12th, 1882.

JOHN BRINSFORD & SONS recently patented SUSTENTONE PIANOS at the International Exhibition, London, and at the International and Universal (Gold Medal) at all the principal International Exhibitions. Every piano is guaranteed for five years. Illustrated lists can be had on application to the firm, 12, Wigmore Street, London, or 12, Gloucester Place, Regent's Park, London, Kentish Town, N.W., London. Agents Wanted.

[1173]

NOTICE.
A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS, SURGEONS,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED;
PASSENGER SURGEONS.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individual by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [28]

On the 9th instant the Tramways Bill passed finally through the Legislature of this Colony, a fact upon which we congratulate the public of Hongkong. We shall not dwell upon the advantages conferred by a line of Tramway running through a city that, like Victoria, has gathered so much of the commerce of the Far East to itself. The benefit that Tramways will bring to this island may fairly be assumed without the aid of any consideration of the reasons long since pioneered Tramways into England, and won the assent of the Imperial Legislature to these undertakings. It may fairly be assumed from the fact that the present Bill has been supported, almost unanimously, by those in this Colony who will be immediately affected by its provisions, including in that number those who belong to the Foreign and Chinese communities. The evidence given before the Select Committee appointed by the Council to report upon the Bill leaves no room to doubt that those whose properties it more particularly deals with appear to us to be a somewhat unintelligent and impractical one. Another alteration demands a few observations. As originally drawn, the Bill, following the lines of the Imperial Tramways Act of 1870, provided, in Clause XIX., that the Tramway Company should deal with Gas and Water Companies in a certain way under the superintendence of the Surveyor-General. In lieu of this Clause of the Home Government, the Council have enacted what appears to us to be a somewhat impractical provision in the first instance.

Another alteration demands a few observations. As originally drawn, the Bill, following the lines of the Imperial Tramways Act of 1870, provided, in Clause XIX., that the Tramway Company should deal with Gas and Water Companies in a certain way under the superintendence of the Surveyor-General. In lieu of this Clause of the Home Government, the Council have enacted what appears to us to be a somewhat unintelligent and impractical one. Amongst other things the latter throws upon the Surveyor-General the duty of taking up all existing pipes, wires, and apparatus, and removing them outside the line of Tramway at the expense of the Tramway Company. Apart from the large expense with which the Company would thus expose the wishes of the entire Colony in adopting the Bill. It now only remains to be saddled at the outset—a very important point in a new Company whose success is to come.

times will emerge from the realms of theory into an accomplished fact.

But, though the broad principles of the necessity of such legislation may be taken for granted, discussion on the mode of carrying out its provisions, and on the safeguards which should be imposed in the construction of the lines, and in their working, may very properly be invited, having regard to the facts that the Bill forms a precedent in this Colony, and that there are many vested and valuable interests which will, or, at all events, be, so far as possible interfered with. That private rights should, indeed must, however, be given way in some few cases, give way to the general welfare of a community, is mere truism. This has been recognised in innumerable terms in nearly every civilised country of the world, by the introduction of railways, tramways, canals, and other public undertakings which have placed that contention beyond argument. In the present instance, the promoters have followed, very wisely, the practice of the English Acts in dealing with vested rights. The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act of 1845, an Act which, or an Act similar to which, is incorporated into all public undertakings of this nature, specifies in what way such rights shall be acquired by purchase. Falling an agreement being come to by the promoters and the owner, provision is made by that Act for determining by arbitration, or by a jury, the value of the property acquired. That the Act has worked on the whole in a fair and equitable manner to all parties is proved by its still being the crucial measure in cases of compulsory purchase. The lines of that Act have been, speaking broadly, adopted in the present Bill with these three important alterations: that the latter substitutes a judge in Summary Jurisdiction to decide on the value, up to a certain amount, of rights to be acquired, and to act in certain other cases where a magistrate holds jurisdiction in England; that the clauses in the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, giving power to an owner to obtain the verdict of a jury on the value of the property which he is selling have been omitted; and that any party dissatisfied with the award of an arbitrator or umpire has the right of final appeal by petition to the Governor in Executive Council in manner provided by the Bill.

None of these alterations are due to the promoters. In the Bill originally presented to the Council the magistrates in this Colony had thrown upon them the duties which the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act imposes upon magistrates in England, duties which are in reality of a comparatively light nature and with which the English magistrates have been entirely able to cope. It is argued that it is desirable that magistrates should only have to deal with cases of a penal character and not be called upon to decide cases involving civil claims, such as claims for compensation up to a limited amount; the answer is that the Imperial

Government who, it must necessarily be assumed, fully considered the question when it passed the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, saw no reason why these additional functions should not be undertaken by the justices, and see no reason now, after more than thirty-five years' practical working of the Act in question. Nor is there anything in the peculiar circumstances of this Colony that makes a deviation from the Home Act desirable. In this reprobate the procedure of the Home Government appears to be preferable. The Judges of this Colony would not be incumbered with further duties, light though they might be, and no hardship would be inflicted on the Bench.

The clauses conferring the right of trial before a jury might possibly be omitted.

The larger interests to be affected by the Bill might, we think, fairly be dealt with by arbitration, especially as arbitration is a mode of procedure that, if we mistake not, gradually finding favour at home.

The right to appeal to the Governor in Council is a most important matter, and was inserted by the promoters in consequence of His Excellency stating, on the first reading of the Bill, that the Government desired its introduction. Whether it is a wise and prudent alteration seems to us very problematical. We cannot think that as a matter of principle it is politic to put the Head of the Legislature here in the position of an arbitrator or umpire. Cases of far more importance than any case of compensation under this Bill is likely to be decided in the Courts of this Colony, and the suitors have to be satisfied with the decision of these tribunals, with the option of an appeal to England. This being so,

it is difficult to understand why cases of compensation, which are, after all, cases presenting no practical difficulty to a fairly experienced surveyor, should engage the time and attention of the Executive Council, who would, no doubt, be materially influenced by the opinion of the Surveyor-General, or other qualified professional person, to the exclusion of more important colonial work. If arbitrators are deemed a sufficiently competent tribunal in a country like England to settle such cases, we should have thought that in this small Colony they surely might have sufficed. The cost of expense raised by the Acting Colonial Secretary does not appear to be pertinent. We are much mistaken if an appeal to the Executive would be materially expedited by those who will be im-

mediately affected by its provisions, including in that number those who belong to the Foreign and Chinese communities. The evidence given before the Select Committee appointed by the Council to report upon the Bill leaves no room to doubt that those whose properties it more particularly deals with are almost without exception, in its favour, and, judging from that evidence, and from the absence of any appreciable opposition to the measure, though it has been for some months before the public, it is not too much to say that the Council has correctly gauged public opinion by sanctioning the construction of the lines, and has practically expressed the wishes of the entire Colony in adopting the Bill. It now only remains to be

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Colonial—Have met with but little attention during the year. The bulk of these teas have sold at auction, but the fine and finest Formosa kinds have sold first from £1.31 to £1.80 per lb., the tea being up to 2s. per oz.

China—The progress of the business done during the year has been at public auction, fine and best grades of Mincing especially realizing full rates, but the medium and lower grades have been dull of sale. Ping-Suys have ruled in buyers' favor.

India—Tobacco—The market opened with a good business, and prices were up with 2s. per oz. the best grades being fully in large quantities were highly favored, and prices for all descriptions below these gave way; in May a reaction took place, and a general advance in price, this was maintained until September, when, with abundant supplies and large public sales, a fall of 4s. to 5s. per lb. was established in the finest kinds; from the highest point, the medium tobacco grades fell again, and the market did not return to the same position. This market closed steady.

The following are the alterations in the Bank rates during the past year.—January, 31 per cent.; February, 30 per cent.; April, 24 per cent.; August, 3 and 4 per cent.; October, 5 per cent., at which it remains at the present date.

A MURDERER'S STRATEGEM.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reports that the system of robbing and ransacking has been invented at Berlin by a most dangerous criminal of the name of Wilke, who, fortunately, is safe in the hands of the police. Last week (Dec. 21) two men presented themselves before the authorities, accused themselves of having conspired with a locksmith named Wilke, to his furnished rooms in different parts of the town for the purpose of extracting money in the following manner. One man would go to the house of a citizen to tell him he had a doctor for a son, as soon as the physician arrived and left over the head, an iron collar of a special contrivance, laid beneath the counterpane, was to be applied to his neck until he had signed a bill of exchange; that he was to be strangled and thrown into a canal which was close at hand. Wilke had devised much ingenuity to the construction of this instrument, which they described as being like a pair of shears, the blades being fixed on the end of a long iron bar, with a wrench at the bottom, by means of which the tongs could be made to close as tight as one liked.

The popular virtue of this notorious invention was to consist in preventing the victim from crying for help by immediately depriving him of the power of utterance. To make matters still worse, Wilke had concocted two sets of forged bills by his own hand. The first set was to be sent to the doctor for the son, and the second to his physician for a doctor. As soon as the physician arrived and left over the head, an iron collar of a special contrivance, laid beneath the counterpane, was to be applied to his neck until he had signed a bill of exchange; that he was to be strangled and thrown into a canal which was close at hand. Wilke had devised much ingenuity to the construction of this instrument, which they described as being like a pair of shears, the blades being fixed on the end of a long iron bar, with a wrench at the bottom, by means of which the tongs could be made to close as tight as one liked. The popular virtue of this notorious invention was to consist in preventing the victim from crying for help by immediately depriving him of the power of utterance. To make matters still worse, Wilke had concocted two sets of forged bills by his own hand. The first set was to be sent to the doctor for the son, and the second to his physician for a doctor. As soon as the physician arrived and left over the head, an iron collar of a special contrivance, laid beneath the counterpane, was to be applied to his neck until he had signed a bill of exchange; that he was to be strangled and thrown into a canal which was close at hand. Wilke had devised much ingenuity to the construction of this instrument, which they described as being like a pair of shears, the blades being fixed on the end of a long iron bar, with a wrench at the bottom, by means of which the tongs could be made to close as tight as one liked.

WATCH AND WATCH ON BOARD SHIP.

The constant watch upon the steamer's bridge under such circumstances as do exist must evidently narrow the mind and cloud the faculties. The time which a chief or second officer wastes there, should be employed by one in attending to the domestic economy of his ship, and by the other, in carefully watching and recording her progress, by observing when opportunity offers, the movements of the steamer, and by attending to his various compasses and instruments, which will keep him fully employed. The system in force in the Atlantic steamers is that harbors "watch and watch." As a rule they carry four officers, who are invariably "nurses" masters, the third and the fourth, being quite as competent, probably, as the chief and second. In the neighborhood of China and Japan, however, the chief officer is called "lead," and may be, indeed, far superior to "lookout." But after the ship has left the land and got out open water, the time of the two principal officers should be employed more profitably than in "leading" about the bridge—for it amounts to that after a couple of hours walking. During bad or foggy weather, the watch may be doubled, but it is not always foggy, and in fair weather, the chief officer may be allowed to go ashore, and the second officer to the ship than "lookout."

There is no reason whatever why what is known as the "three-watch" system should not be used where such valuable ships should be navigated.—*Nautical Magazine*.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.

The Rangoon correspondent of the *Friend of India* states that a substitute for coffee has been discovered by two gentlemen of a kahy, which is likely to affect the trade considerably. The patent is to be applied for, and it is expected to come into use in the course of a month. It grows, says the correspondent, as a weed plentifully all over the provinces, and if cultivated, would doubtless produce larger and finer seeds. They are very small usually, but, for the cost of picking and shelling them, a plentiful supply can be had. The seeds, after being well washed and ground, produce a slight taste of coffee, and with plenty of sugar, make a capital coffee. The author of the discovery says, having tried both, prefers Coca. To those readers in England who, and their sugar, the seeds of the *donkeytail* would give an excellent opportunity of applying a cheap coffee for the million, and, mixed in proportion of one-half of each sort, I do not think any one would be able to distinguish the adulteration. He believes business dealers say the preparation is most healthful, and has none of the prejudicial effects of real coffee when drunk in large quantities.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 16th February.

Sales of Putu at \$805 to \$812, and of Boats at \$6023 to \$6071; the higher rates being for select cheats.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand, 3/8; Bank Bills, at 30 days sight, 3/8; Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/8; Credits, at 4 months' sight, 3/8; Documentary Bills, at 1 month, 3/8; etc.

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand, 4/6; Credits, at 4 months' sight, 4/7; 4/7.

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 2/2.

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 2/2.

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight, 7/2; Private, 30 days sight, 7/2.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—120 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share.

A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-HUNDREDTHREE PER CENT.

THREE PER CENT. WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies given on First-class Buildings to amount of \$100,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) ON THE CURRENT LOCAL RATES WILL BE ALLOWED ON THE PRESENT LOCAL RATES, SUCH DISCOUNT BEING DEDUCTED AT THE TIME OF THE ISSUE OF POLICY.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882.

FOR HAMBURG DIRECT.

THE 3/3 L 1/3 German Bark.

"BODIL."

Holte, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Ship.

"MARY WHITEBRIDGE."

Fremantle, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE VIA TAKAO.

THE Steamship.

"HUNGARIAN."

Captain Alison, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at NOON.

The Steamship has splendid Cabin Accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA TAKAO.

THE Steamship.

"ALBAY."

Captain Lightwood, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLASS LA PRAIRIE & Co.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

THE Steamship.

"KWANTUNG."

Captain Young, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-DAY, the 17th instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLASS LA PRAIRIE & Co.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1882.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L 1/3 American Ship.

"ONIDA."

Carter, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

FOR UNION LINE.

THE American Ship.

"SUMATRA."

Rook, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1882.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship.

"OXFORDSHIRE."

Captain Jones, shortly after, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

FOR THAILAND.

THE Steamship.

"MERIONETHSHIRE."

Rickard, Commander, expected here in about four weeks.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1882.

FOR UNION LINE.

THE American Ship.

"SIREN."

Brown, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1881.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

THE Al American Ship.

"BLUE JACKET."

Percival, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1881.

FOR SCOTLAND.

THE Steamship.

"BLAINE."

Admiral, will be despatched to Scotland.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES ON FIRST-CLASS GODDONS at 5 per cent. Net premium per annum.

NORTHERN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HONGKONG, 1st January, 1882.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED)... \$1,000,000.

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HONGKONG, 1st March, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS FOR THE NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents.

ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.

HONGKONG, 4th September, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS FOR THE NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.

EXTRACTS.

HAPPINESS.
What did they say to Happiness?
I saw her at the gate,
And she said, "I am happiness,
Then come all to see;
Nay! I cannot let them in;
Where these graves are growing green."
Is't not, then, thyself shall say,
That "I am happiness," is not true?
This should be said to every one,
Thou shouldst vex the soul.
Nay! I will not let them in,
Where these graves are growing green.
Turning round a little space,
I would exclaim a phrase,
There above thy head,
To plant roses, myriads and rose,
And make a garden of roses.
So she exclaims again at last;
How could I exclaim?
Such request? My tears fall fast,
But also won her way;
And when the flowers wreathed to grieve, summer flowers,
She has won my grief from me.
Wherefore then, complain?
My place of graves to be
And, obeying such bidden,
Joyfully I leave my guest."

A. E. S.
—The Boston Transcript.

DOGS AS SENTINELS AND DESPATCH BEARERS.

The Russians have strengthened their army by the novel addition to each company of a pack of powerful and well-trained dogs. These watchful animals are to be sent out with the sentinels on picket duty, where their keen ears and still keener scent will prove an impregnable barrier to lurking spies of the enemy. The dogs used are a species of bloodhound from the Urals Mountains. This breed is selected because of its habitual silence. It growls, but never barks, a matter of the first importance to soldiers near an enemy's camp. Most comforting of all to the lonely picket, this dog is said to be especially courageous in defending his master. In addition to these Ural dogs, swift hounds are being trained by the Muscovites to act as despatch hawks, much as the carrier pigeons were employed in 1871. These canine messengers would certainly be hard to catch when sent stealing through the woods at night. —Life:

A WARRANT WANTED.
"Say, master, I want a warrant right quick!" exclaimed an iron woman, as she dashed into the Marlborough Street Police Court yesterday afternoon. "What do you want of a warrant?" asked the sergeant. "For my servant girl. Has she got any right to chase me round the house with a clothes-rod?" "Certainly not!" "That's what I thought. Which of us has a right to eat at the first table, she or me?" "Why, you have, of course!" "So I supposed." "Assuredly not. Why don't you discharge her?" "I can't get near enough. Say, does the law justify her in using my false teeth to draw carpet-ticks and making me sit around with nothing but a hair pin and a sore throat while she uses my clothes to tie a knot?" "I don't believe it does." "So I concluded. Give me a warrant." "Can't get any warrant here. You'll have to go before the magistrate in the morning." "Will you? Well, I won't if you think I'm going to waste another morning with the girl, you know." To-morrow morning the girl can't be let loose in the kitchen stove, and if you find a big lot of legs and backbone around your fire, you can make up the idea that it's all out of a job and I'm busy collecting the insurance. You hear this twitting?" And she left the sergeant, wondering if even dynamite would have any effect on girl who could get the best of that woman. —American Traveller.

A SQUEAK FOR LIFE! BY THE WRITER OF "THROUGH PERIL TO FORTUNE".
Some years ago, I invested what money I possessed at the Cape of Good Hope, and was fortunate enough to become the partner of a gentleman who had been an old school-fellow and friend of my father, and who was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Cape Town. Mr. Thompson, for that was his name, was of course, many years my senior. He was married, and had one daughter. Need I say, that it was not long before the lovely Emily and I had plighted our troth? I found no great difficulty in obtaining the consent of her parents to our union; and, it seemed that, in our case, there would be an exception to the well-known maxim that "the course of true love never did run smooth." It is necessary for my story to explain that our stores were so arranged, that the ground-floor contained tales of merchandise; the first floor was divided into several rooms for the use of the clerks, and at the further extremity of this floor was the office occupied by my senior partner and myself. The window, which overlooked a courtyard, was barred, and in this room was an iron safe, which, on the eventful day that marks my narrative, contained a considerable amount of money in gold. H.E.R., the Duke of Edinburgh had on that day arrived at Simon's Bay, and was to make his public entry into Cape Town the following afternoon. The place was wild with excitement, and no sooner had the clock struck five, than the employees in all houses of business seized their hats, and rushed off, eager to witness, or to take part in the preparations for the Prince's reception.

Mr. Thompson commanded the volunteer cavalry, which corps was to act as the Prince's body-guard on the following day. I was his adjutant, and we were to dine together at his country-seat, immediately after which he was to start for the place of rendezvous, and I was to follow him next morning at daybreak. Hardly less eager than the clerks, who were streaming down the staircase, we had already reached the street, when my friend suddenly recollected that he had forgotten to write a short but somewhat important business letter. I proposed to return and write it for him, and follow by the next train; little did I anticipate what would be the sequel.

Returning to our office, I speedily penned my epistle and was directing it, when I heard the door of the adjoining apartment closed with a loud bang, and the key turned in the lock. A horrible suspicion, immediately flashed across my mind. Our old store-keeper, a most trustworthy man, had seen us leave the office, but had not seen me return. He had, of late, become very deaf, and we contemplated giving him, ere long, such a pension as would enable him to spend his declining years in comfort. It would have been well, for at least, had we carried our purpose into execution before this. Satisfied that I was being locked in, I rushed to the door, and hammering at it with all my might, roared after the store-keeper at the top of my voice. I might as well have roared at the ledge and day-book; I distinctly heard the door of the next apartment closed with a bang, locked, and bolted. I heard the heavy tramp of old Van Rooyen as he descended the wooden staircase, and then I heard, but more faintly, the closing of the street door, and knew that I was fairly shut in from the outer world. It was Friday afternoon. Next day was a close holiday, and unless I could find means of exit, I must make up my mind to remain incarcerated until the following Monday morning.

After several more frantic, but ineffectual efforts to break open the well-secured door, I returned exhausted to my office room, and endeavoured calmly to reflect on my position and devise some means of escape. The window was, as I said, secured by strong bars

of iron. The building which surrounded the courtyard were warehouses like our own, their occupants had departed, and the shutters were closed. No way of escape presented itself, and I endeavoured to reconcile myself to the dreary prospect of imprisonment for three nights and two days, at a period of universal festivity. I thought of the vacant place I should have occupied that evening beside my beloved Emily; I pictured to myself her disappointment at my absence; her anxiety when the hours rolled on, and yet I could not; her anguish when all search for me should prove fruitless. Those were causes moreover for anxiety of a more personal character: how was I to sustain life until the following Monday? I eagerly examined the water-jug, and found it half full; an inspection of the biscuit-tin disclosed the fact that only three biscuits remained, a frugal supply indeed for a man possessed of the healthy appetite of robust youth. I threw myself into a chair, and watched the light departing from the opposite wall of the courtyard as the sun declined and evening stole in my thoughts, meanwhile wandering far away to the home of my childhood, my schoolboy life and the various incidents of youthful experience; until at length my head fell back, and I forgot the discomfits of my position in profound slumber.

I must have slept for some considerable time, for darkness had set in when I was aroused by the tread of feet, and the sound of conversation at the door. I was about to speak, when a well-known voice fell upon my ear and at once showed me that the new arrivals had come for me good purpose.

"Among the clerks employed in our office, until a recent period, there had been an American who called himself Augustus P. Stapleton, but whose real name, as we subsequently discovered, was Hirian Holt. This brood is selected because of its habitual silence. It growls, but never barks, a matter of the first importance to soldiers near an enemy's camp. Most comforting of all to the lonely picket, this dog is said to be especially courageous in defending his master. In addition to these Ural dogs,

swift hounds are being trained by the Muscovites to act as despatch hawks, much as the carrier pigeons were employed in 1871. These canine messengers would certainly be hard to catch when sent stealing through the woods at night. —Life:

At this moment, when all hope seemed gone, Sparks stealthily approached me, and, making a sign to me to be silent, slipped his hand behind me. The next instant I felt that the figures which bound me had been severed, and Sparks resumed his former position. His action had been unperceived by the other two. I remained motionless, as if still bound, and Holt approached me with a horrid leer on his villainous countenance, as he rolled his eyes, and showed, by a malevolent look, that he intended to pierce the custom of his tribe. "No, Hirian," said Holt, "we must have no blood; we will do it another way." "Oh, no, let us have no bushwhack, whited Sparks." "Hold your search proved fruitless.

"Now, sir, this is more trifling," said he, "and time is precious; will you tell me how to make you speak?" "I'll cut out your throat," asked the escaped murderer with a horrible leer on his villainous countenance, as he rolled his eyes, and showed, by a malevolent look, that he intended to pierce the custom of his tribe. "No, Hirian," said Holt, "we must have no blood; we will do it another way." "Oh, no, let us have no bushwhack, whited Sparks." "Hold your

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"What you going to do?" said the negro, walking up to Holt, as that his back was turned towards me.

"Smother him," replied Holt, wringing the water out of the turban.

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